

## WYOMING RESOURCE DEFINITIONS AND RECORDING GUIDELINES

### WYOMING PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITE DEFINITION

A prehistoric site is 15 or more spatially associated artifacts within at least a 30 meter diameter area (site may be much larger than 30 meters in diameter). A feature is a site (e.g. hearth, cairn, stone circle).

A historic site is 50 or more spatially associated artifacts within at least a 30 meter diameter area (site may be much larger than 30 meters in diameter).

### WYOMING ISOLATE/ISOLATE RESOURCE DEFINITION

A prehistoric isolate is defined as 14 or fewer spatially associated artifacts where no buried cultural materials or features are thought to exist.

A historic isolate is defined as 49 or fewer spatially associated artifacts where no buried cultural material or features are thought to exist.

### DEFINED NON-SITES AND PROPERTY TYPES REQUIRING NO FORMAL DOCUMENTATION

The appropriate lead agency cultural resource specialists must review and approve any deviation from this list. In most cases, formal documentation of the property types listed below is not required. **Existence of these defined non-sites and property types within the survey area, and justification for their exclusion, must be discussed in the project report.** If any of these property types exhibit significant architectural or engineering features, or are associated with a National Register-eligible site or district (either within the boundary, or clearly related to the significance of a NRHP-eligible site or district), they should be recorded on a Wyoming Cultural Properties Form. Professional judgment and common sense should be applied. In general, Smithsonian numbers will not be assigned to the following property types:

1. Utility lines (i.e., power lines, towers, telephone lines, fiber optic cable, etc.)
2. Pipelines (i.e., water, gas, etc. This does not include early wooden pipelines.)
3. Isolated stock dams, troughs, spring boxes, and associated windmills.
4. Elevation, bench, and section markers (i.e. all survey or cadastral markers).
5. Car banks (i.e., the use of abandoned cars, farm machinery, appliances, etc. to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages).
6. Rip-rap (i.e., the use of cobbles, rock, or wood to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages)

7. Isolated abandoned motorized vehicles, appliances, and mobile homes.
8. Fences and enclosures (i.e., barbed wire, chain link, buck-and-pole, or other types of pasture fence.) This does not include corrals, roundup or load-out facilities.
9. Unnamed two-track roads (i.e., ranch roads, seismic roads, etc.). This will require standard historic research to determine if the roads are named. Named roads need to be formally recorded; generally, unnamed roads do not need to be recorded. Discuss in the report the historic research conducted (i.e. GLO check, county records, historic maps, etc.)
10. Recent trash (i.e., highway trash, etc.)
11. Producing oil/gas wells and dry hole markers.
12. Water control channels, laterals, spreaders, canals, and ditches that are not designated by name on the USGS Topographic maps. (Water records can be found on the SEO's website at <https://seoweb.wyo.gov/e-Permit/> or in the "tabulation of Adjudicated Surface Water Rights of the State of Wyoming: Water Division Numbers One-Four.")
13. Samples of defined lithic landscapes. Approval from the lead agency cultural resource specialist must be obtained for the cultural resource permittee to apply this exclusion.
14. Short-term camps associated with stockgrazing and recreation that provide no significant information.
15. Temporary sawmill sites, slash piles, and isolated woodpiles.
16. Prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining with no associated features, cribbing, and/or less than 50 associated historic artifacts.
17. Roads that have been reconstructed within the last 50 years do not need to be recorded. Abandoned segments that are not associated with an eligible road do not need to be recorded.